

## ARMOUR SAYS HE IS 'TRUSTEE' FOR EMPLOYEES' GOOD

Head of Great Packing Concern Tells Industrial Commission Discontent Among Working Classes is Decreasing.

## WAVE OF PROSPERITY IS SOON TO RETURN

Packer Declares "Good Times" Are Ahead to be Shared Alike by Employers and Workmen—Choose Boys Carefully.

CHICAGO, April 15.—J. Ogden Armour, head of Armour & Co., packers, took the stand today at the investigation into the affairs of the union stock yards, being conducted by the federal commission on industrial relations. John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, presided. Chairman Walsh having gone to Kansas City, Mo., to attend the funeral of Col. William B. Nelson.

Mr. Armour denied that he used "autocratic rule" in the stock yards. He said he considered himself a trustee for the welfare of his employees. He also stated that he was coming to a return of prosperity within the next year or two.

"I feel sure that prosperity is coming," he said. "It will be a prosperity that will be shared alike by employers and employees."

In reply to a question from Acting Chairman Lennon he said: "I do not find industrial discontent increasing. I find it is on the decrease. The decrease will be more marked with the coming of the prosperity which all will share."

Tells He is Trustee. Mr. Armour gave a list of the organizations in which he is interested, which included Armour & Co., the Illinois Central railroad, the Continental and Commercial National Bank, National City Bank and the Kansas City Railway and Light Co.

"I devote practically all of my time to our companies," he said. "To what extent do you feel you are interested in your employees?" he was asked.

"I feel that I am a trustee for their welfare," he replied. "I don't believe any one has their welfare at heart more than I but the public cannot be more interested."

"What sort of selection do you make in choosing your office boys?" Chairman Lennon asked.

"That is the most particular part of our organization," said Mr. Armour. "As a rule our office boys later become department heads."

In answer to other questions in regard to the treatment of his employees Mr. Armour said:

"The personal equation is highly developed in our company. My door is always open. They can always come to me—any day and at any hour. It is on the personal equation that I place a great deal of faith in the future success of Armour & Co."

Extend Pension System. "What is your treatment of old employees?" "We have a pension system," Mr. Armour replied. "We are steadily extending it. We have found no pension law that will reach the periodic worker."

"What is your attitude toward unions?" "There is no objection to the employment of union labor. The unions, however, have not worked well at the stock yards. When they get power they do not know how to use it."

"Do you object to organizers in your plant during working hours?" "Decidedly," answered the witness. "That is no place for them."

## Latest Bulletins From War Zone

ABERDEEN, April 15.—Nine persons are believed to have perished when the Swedish steamer Folke was sunk off Peterhead Wednesday night by a mine or torpedo. Seven members of the crew were landed here last night by the trawler Fuber Prince, but the captain, seven sailors and stewardess, who were in another boat, are still missing. The steamer sunk two hours after she was blown up.

PARIS, April 15.—Another German aeroplane has fallen victim to the capable French gunners. A communiqué from the war office states that the machine was brought down Thursday, by the French artillery.

The aeroplane, crashing to earth, fell before the British line north of Ypres, but behind the German trenches.

BERLIN (by wireless), April 15.—The German airship which attacked English towns Wednesday night, belonged to the marine flying squadron it was announced here today. The machine returned under cover of darkness to her station, after dropping a number of towns at the mouth of the river.

VIENNA (via Berlin and Amsterdam), April 15.—Austrian forces advancing eastward from the Danube river have driven opposing Russian forces in western Galicia back from 12 to 25 miles at various points, according to official reports from army headquarters. Driving the Russians before them, the Austrians have crossed the Biala river at Cieskowice, cutting the Tarnobrzeg railroad, which should be depended upon in large measure by the Russians for supplying their troops a Dukla pass.

PARIS, April 15.—Renewing their offensive in order to open the way for an attack against the German position at Lille, French and British troops are attacking the German lines between Arras and LaBassee in an effort to gain control of the Arras-Lille railway line.

Extensive mining operations are varied with severe artillery duels and fierce infantry attacks. Near Notre Dame de Lorette and Ablain St. Nazaire, north of Arras, the French have been successful in seizing the German trenches and destroying others with artillery and mines.

BERLIN (by wireless), April 15.—Today's official report from the German general staff announces the capture of 1,040 more Russian prisoners and seven machine guns in the eastern theater of war and also states that fighting between the Meuse and Moselle rivers in the west is confined to artillery duels yesterday.

AMSTERDAM, April 15.—Count Zeppelin arrived at Cuxhaven and is in person in charge of aerial operations against England, according to advices received here from Berlin today.

Semi-official reports that there is great activity at Cuxhaven and flying bases, while there are indications that the German fleet is about to make a new sortie.

## MAYOR TO ASK BIDS ON PRINTING BUILDING CODE

Receives Notice From Council Authorizing Move to Prepare Ordinance for Publication.

Mayor Fred W. Keller has received notice from the common council of the city to receive bids for the printing of the building code being prepared by the city by a committee appointed by the mayor upon his taking over his office. There has been much delay in the preparation of the code, due, it is said, to the failure of the city to supply the necessary funds for its completion.

It is upon the completion of the building code that a new compilation of all the city ordinances being prepared by City Atty. Seebirt hinges. Seebirt has since his appointment kept a careful record of all ordinances, amendments to old ordinances and repeals. His records when placed in book form will be the first compilation of ordinances since 1905.

He is waiting for the completion of the building code so that it may be included. The ordinance book for 1905 starts with ordinance No. 1, which has been the bone of every city attorney since the date the book was published. Whereas the city council passed but a resolution that all city ordinances be assembled under this resolution. The sections were never passed in common council as a part of the ordinance, making it impossible to conduct a prosecution based upon that particular statute.

Mr. Seebirt seeks to alleviate this difficulty by having prepared numerous municipal statutes based upon the sections of No. 1203, and which are now legal ordinances passed and approved by the common council which took office Jan. 1, 1914.

Mr. Seebirt said Friday morning that the city council had passed upon four parts of the building code and had approved them. The code, it is thought, will be completed within two months.

## British Wounded From Neuve Chapelle



BRITISH WOUNDED FROM NEUVE CHAPPELLE. The photograph shows a squad of British soldiers, wounded in the battle of Neuve Chapelle, back in England to be treated in the hospitals. Several of the men are wearing helmets taken from captured Germans. A Scotchman wearing puttees is also shown in the picture. None of the soldiers back from the front seem downcast at the terrible losses occasioned by the victory.

## EX-SEN. ALDRICH DIES AT HOME IN NEW YORK FRIDAY

Framer of Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act and Prominent G. O. P. Leader Expires Suddenly—In Public Life Since 1875.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Ex-Sen. Nelson Aldrich died suddenly at his home here today at the age of 74 years.

Mr. Aldrich had been in failing health for several years, and he taken several ocean voyages in the hope of regaining his health. This attempt failed, but it was supposed when he returned from his last sea trip that he had been considerably benefited.

The end came suddenly today at the ex-senator's home, 908 Fifth av. Mr. Aldrich had passed most of his time in New York after retiring from the United States senate.

Mr. Aldrich was first elected to congress in 1879. In 1881 he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Gen. A. Burnside. He was reelected to the senate in 1885, 1893, 1899 and 1905. When his term expired in 1911, Mr. Aldrich declined another nomination in order to devote all his time to the affairs of the national monetary commission.

Staunchness marked his adherence to the principles of the republican party, of which he was a life-long member. Considerable criticism was directed toward Sen. Aldrich because of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, of which he was the author, and also because of the stand he took upon the Central bank plan.

Mr. Aldrich defended the measures with which he was identified and made many speeches to set forth plainly and clearly his national financial policies.

The senator was the son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his daughter, Miss Abby, having married the son of the oil king.

Death Followed Stroke. Mr. Aldrich's death followed a stroke of apoplexy he suffered yesterday afternoon, from which it was thought he was recovering. The apoplectic stroke was preceded by an attack of indigestion.

Doctors John S. Thatcher and Harlan M. Thomas responded hurriedly to calls from the family and succeeded in rendering Mr. Aldrich temporarily comfortable. He passed a fairly comfortable night, but died suddenly at 10 o'clock today.

With Mr. Aldrich when the end came were his wife, his daughter, Miss Lucy T. Aldrich, and his son, Winthrop. His other daughter, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was hastily summoned but did not reach the bedside, it is stated, before her father was dead.

## German Fliers Drop Bombs on Towns Near London But Leave Slight Damage in Wake

LONDON, April 15.—Reports that German aeroplanes were bombarding towns in Kent reached here this afternoon and were displayed by some evening papers. The Echo printed a statement that the aeroplanes were dropping bombs upon Sittingbourne and Faversham.

Sittingbourne is 23 miles southeast of London and Faversham is about 16 miles from the capital. Both are a few miles from the British naval base at Chatham.

It was later learned that a taube dropped several bombs upon Faversham and then proceeded to Sittingbourne, where it dropped one bomb that fell in an orchard. No material damage was done at either town.

After passing over Sittingbourne, the taube proceeded to Queensborough and Sheerness, with a British aeroplane in pursuit.

These reports caused considerable alarm which was followed in a short time by the ordering of extraordinary precautions beginning at once. These moves indicated that the authorities feared a great Zeppelin raid upon London tonight. Special warnings were sent out that any notice to extinguish lights must be immediately obeyed until penalty of arrest.

To assist the police in enforcing this order and to prevent panic if the attack is made, the special force of 7,000 constables organized since the war began, was instructed to report at Scotland Yard at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Weather conditions today were ideal for aerial operations and it was apparently the belief of the authorities that the long threatened attack of Zeppelins against the British capital was imminent. The raids of Thursday night and this morning were regarded in official circles as reconnaissance expeditions whose success would incite the Germans to a greater extent.

Changing its direction a second time the taube flew off in the direction of Deal. From a height of 600 feet it dropped a bomb upon a chalk quarry. This caused no damage.

## MINE BLOWS LARGE HOLE IN GERMAN LINE

Debris Hurlled 200 Feet in Air by Explosion and Wall is Obliterated.

LONDON, April 15.—News of an important mining operation by the British near Arras, in northern France, by which a large hole was blown in the German line, was contained in an official eye witness narrative dated April 16, and issued by the government press bureau. It follows:

On the morning of the 9th we fired a mine at Le Touquet (Le Touquet) two miles from Arras. The greater part of the village was in our hands but the enemy's lines on the outskirts ran through houses connected by loopholed garden walls. Under this position a gallery was driven, despite the difficulties of underground excavation through the water logged areas close to the river. The operation was crowned with complete success. By the explosion debris was hurled 200 feet in the air, some falling 250 yards behind our trenches. When the smoke cleared away the wall had disappeared and its place was taken by an enormous crater, which had been blasted in the middle of the German line. How many Germans were killed is impossible to say, but their casualties must have been considerable, since the trenches were fully manned. Twenty-nine wounded were afterwards carried across the river.

## VILLA IS ROUTED WITH 14,000 LOSS IN CELAYA FIGHT

Six Thousand Killed and 8,000 Captured by Carranza Forces According to Official Advices From Latter's Headquarters.

EL PASO, April 15.—Six thousand Villa soldiers were killed and 8,000 captured, together with 30 cannon and large quantities of ammunition, in a two days' battle at Celaya, between the forces commanded by Gen. Obregon and Gen. Villa, according to official advices made public here today by the Carranza consular officials.

No news has come from Villa's headquarters. The Carranza information is that the battle began on Tuesday and continued until Thursday afternoon, when the Villa army retreated northward in disorder. Gen. Villa was in personal command of his forces.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Complete rout of Gen. Villa with losses of 14,000 killed, wounded and prisoners in a two-day battle at Celaya was reported to the constitutionalist agency here today by Gen. Obregon.

Obregon states that the Villistas attacked his fortified position at Celaya at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning and continued the assault for 13 hours. At the beginning of the engagement he sent to the rear of his position 6,000 cavalry. These were held in reserve until the Villistas thoroughly exhausted, began to fall back.

Obregon says he then rushed forward his cavalry, supported by two divisions of infantry. They cut to pieces the attacking force and captured whole detachments at their guns.

"At 1:15 yesterday afternoon, Villa's forces began a retreat which soon became a rout."

Thirty cannon, unharmed, were captured by Obregon's men on the field. Over 5,000 mauler rifles were picked up and 8,000 prisoners taken.

Special Agent Carothers notified the state department Wednesday that the battle at Celaya still was in progress without definite advantage to either side. He said the tide then apparently was turning in favor of Gen. Villa.

## TEN STUDENTS GO TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY TO TAKE EXAMINATIONS

Ten representatives of the South Bend high school journeyed to Chicago Friday to take the scholarship examinations held at the Chicago university. The students were accompanied by Prin. F. L. Sims and Miss Thekla Sack, German teacher.

## 100,000 THROWN OUT OF WORK BY BUILDING STRIKE

Work of Chicago Halted When 8,000 Carpenters Quit and 5,000 More Are Locked Out—Demand Raise of 10 Cents

## STOPS CONSTRUCTION WORTH \$20,000,000

Special Guards Placed to Avert Violence in Bitter Labor War—Governor Sends Arbitrators to Suggest Peace.

- FACTS ABOUT GREAT STRIKE OF CARPENTERS
- Carpenters on strike or idle in Chicago because of strike—13,000.
  - Loss in wages per week to carpenters—\$371,800.
  - Men forced into idleness by strike—100,000.
  - Loss in wages per week (estimated)—\$2,000,000.
  - Estimated cost of buildings, where work will not be started because of the strike—\$200,000,000.
  - Present wage scale of carpenters—55c per hour.
  - Demand of carpenters—75c per hour.
  - Wages of carpenters in other cities—Atlanta, 30c; per hour; Boston, 55c; New York, 62 1/2c; Seattle, 50 to 50 1/2c; Philadelphia, 55c; Los Angeles, 50c.

CHICAGO, April 15.—More than 100,000 workers on 4,500 buildings under construction in Chicago were thrown out of work today when 8,000 carpenters obeyed the union order to strike and 5,000 other carpenters were locked out. Construction work on buildings valued at more than \$20,000,000 was at a standstill.

The police, believing the strike of the carpenters was the start of one of the most bitter labor wars Chicago has ever known, were on the alert today for slingers. Special guards were thrown about the most important buildings on which work was stopped, including the new union building, the headquarters of the construction had just been started, the new field museum and scores of large apartment buildings.

The carpenters demanded an increase in wages effective at once. The contractors offered to sign an agreement giving them 2 1/2 cents an hour more for the last half of a three-year period. The union refused to accept this proposition.

Workers Locked Out. In addition to the carpenters and other building trades workmen who were forced out of work by the strike, the sheet metal manufacturers today broke with their sheet metal workers' union and ordered a lock-out, effective at noon today, throwing 1,100 men out of work.

Painters, plasterers, decorators and lathers have been idle for several days. Brick and structural iron workers have not reached an agreement with their employers, and marble workers are deadlocked with their employers.

Both sides in the labor controversy declared today that the fight was one to the bitter finish. Labor organizations are closely banded together for the conflict and the forces of capital are presenting a united front. There can be no compromise now, said the employers, and no compromise is wanted, declared the leaders of the carpenters.

Gov. Dunne today signified his intention of attempting to avert trouble and end the strike as quickly as possible. In a telegram the executive said:

"Have advised the state board of arbitration to tender their services to building trades workmen and their employers in the effort to avert a long strike."

The situation in Chicago was considered extremely unfortunate at this time, coming as it does now, after a long period of idleness for many men. The feelings of the bosses and the workers are particularly bitter. A comparison of reports of this and other cities shows that more buildings are being erected or are under contemplation in Chicago than in any other city in the United States.

## CLEANERS AND DYERS OUT

More than 100 members of the dyers' and cleaners' union went on strike today because their employers refused to agree to a closed shop policy. J. G. Horne, secretary of the union, issued a statement saying that the fight for a closed shop will be carried to a finish.

## KANSAS CITY PAYS ITS LAST TRIBUTE TO NELSON

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—This city today paid final tribute to Col. William B. Nelson, owner and editor of the Kansas City Star, who died after an illness that began last December. Business houses in all parts of the city were closed during the hour of the funeral this afternoon, and only one edition of the Star was issued.

Gov. Arthur Capper of Kansas, publisher of the Topeka Capital and Lieut.-Gov. W. V. Moberg, publisher of the Hutchinson Kansas News, closed their newspaper plants during the funeral.